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THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

Devoted to the
interests of
La Mission Populaire
Evangélique de France.

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THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

VOLUME XXXXVI

MAY, 1928

NUMBER 3

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

will be held in the

IMMANUEL CHURCH

Corner Farmington Avenue and Woodland Street, Hartford

Wednesday and Thursday

May 9th and 10th

Chairman of Hospitality

MRS. JOHN H. THATCHER

162 Capital Avenue

Hartford, Connecticut

Junior Hostess

MISS N. LUCRETIA COLTON

110 N. Beacon Street

Hartford, Connecticut

Convention Theme

"THE INCREASE OF HIS GOVERNMENT"

The Wednesday evening meeting will be held in the

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Corner of Main and Buckingham Streets

The Speaker will be

REV. CHAUNCEY W. GOODRICH, D.D.

Honorary President of *La Mission Populaire Evangélique*

Dr. Goodrich has been a favorite speaker in a large number of the Auxiliaries and more than once has made addresses at the Annual Meetings of the Association. It is of special interest that his appearance at the forthcoming Annual follows shortly on his return from a winter spent with his former church in Paris. As a Vice-President of the *Mission Populaire* for over twenty years, he is peculiarly qualified to represent the Mission which has so long held a warm spot in his heart.

All of those who have heard Dr. Raiguel in his addresses at our recent Annual Meetings, or listened elsewhere to his inspiring and authoritative accounts of world doings, will want to embrace the opportunity of hearing him in Hartford.

Americans anticipating visiting Paris during the coming summer are reminded that the McAll headquarters are at *1 rue Pierre Levecé, Paris XI^e*, five minutes walk beyond the *Place de la République* and that the telephone number is *Roquette 38-70*, the name in the telephone book being, of course, *Mission Populaire Evangélique*.

At Bagneaux, near Nemours, a center of the glass industry, following the conversion of a young man from Nemours, one of his friends in his regiment gave himself to Christ and opened his house as a gathering place for evangelistic meetings. A regular preacher for Bagneaux is now asked for.

At Argenteuil, in the suburbs of Paris, a converted workingman distributes Gospels at the exits of the factories. "I wish," said he, "that you would send speakers out here to explain the truth of Christianity. Personally, I stand ready to tear down the walls of my little house that it might serve as an auditorium."

From Palaiseau, one of the large suburbs of Paris, a woman who has experienced many of the hardships of life, writes: "I have been reading your book on the social principles of the Gospel and have learned from it better than ever the significance of Jesus' work. Many of my neighbors come in to discuss with me religious questions and long to be illuminated. Can you not send to us someone who will expound the Gospel to us?"

The Rent Bank at Grenelle is a new undertaking. In this workingmen's quarter where there is so much sickness, idleness and intemperance it is necessary to train our poor women in foresight and economy. It is often very difficult for them to have to pay the full rent at once. In order to enable them to save up for this, some friends have started the "Rent Bank." Here every week are deposited by these women little sums of 2, 3 or 4 francs which are kept for them until the rent is due. In order to encourage them in this habit, the committee allowed them a small interest, but finding themselves no longer able to do this, they have asked the Mission to carry it on for them.

We continue to offer asylum to our Ukrainian brothers who are for the most part exiled from their country through the Russian Revolution. They meet every Sunday at six o'clock. The Mission is very useful for many strangers away from their countries. Recently an old Russian officer called on me and asked for the use of our hall at Javel in order to celebrate there with a Russian priest the memorial mass to another Russian priest killed the year before during a massacre by the Bolsheviks.

Sometime since, Mme Roustain received a goodly sum to be disbursed as "she thought best." Here are one or two incidents of the manner of her expenditure:

"Recently I received the visit of a war widow, the mother of three boys. She told me of the severe illness of her youngest who had been struggling between life and death for many days. Her care of her child, of course, stopped her work and her wages. She found herself shortly with but ten francs left, or hardly enough to buy her elder boy's dinner. How can I say how welcome were the few dollars that came just in time!

"Mme K. . . ., another war widow, is the mother of two girls. The older had just begun to bring in a little addition to the family income when she was taken ill with tuberculosis. For over two years she has been in a sanitarium in the South of France. Her broken-hearted mother was most naturally yearning to go to see her, but had not a franc to spare for the journey. I wish I could thank everyone who filled my purse for such emergencies! Suffice it to say that I was able to provide her railroad fare and thus give mother and daughter an opportunity to see each other.

"At Arcueil is a poor shoemaker with four children and a sick wife. She was told she must go to the hospital for an operation, but how could she leave her four little ones while her husband was at work from morning to night. Once again, I found the solution to the question—in my bag! On my last visit to Châtillon, I took both girls with me and they will remain there until their mother is well enough to have them come home again."

THE PAST YEAR IN THE MISSION

THE BEGINNINGS OF M. CHASTAND'S ADMINISTRATION

On July 1, 1927, M. Chastand, for twenty years the director of the work at Nantes, took on the responsibilities of Director-in-chief of the *Mission Populaire*. His way had been more than well prepared by the administration of the devoted and capable Pastor Guex. France's recovery from the terrific blows of the war was becoming daily more manifest under the masterful direction of M. Poincaré. A new day was dawning, a new hour striking.

As for the McAll Mission, "the hour and the man" arrived together. With the confident faith that what he had done in Nantes could be repeated on a large scale, M. Chastand set himself to his task. The year's record has justified his faith.

There were three outstanding things to be done: First, the restoration of run-down properties. Second, the enlargement and extension of several of the Mission's establishments. Third, the provision of more adequate summer accommodations for the children of the Mission's schools.

As for the first, thousands of dollars have been expended in reconditioning plants out of repair; as for the second, the new plant at Arcueil, opened last August and of which Dr. Goodrich declares that it is "the most promising center for new work in decades," certainly an entirely justifiable opinion if the popularity of the post is any criterion, has, by the acquisition of additional ground and the enlargement of its buildings, been equipped for far greater and more efficient ministry to the people it seeks to serve. Alterations of the *Maison Verte* have been completed and only the addition of a dispensary is now immediately essential to the making of an absolutely up-to-date mission post of this historic establishment. At the *Salle Centrale* there has been organized a visitors' room where friends from America and other countries can at a glance take in the past and present history of the Mission. At St. Etienne where, despite all obstacles, an up-hill work has been maintained for many years, a promising site has at last been found, large enough to make possible a playground and dispensary and a home for a nurse.

Thirdly, with regard to taking more children to the country, M. Chastand made a great find in the *Château de Coqueréaumont*, between Rouen and Dieppe, a property including from twelve to fifteen acres, beautifully located in a wooded country and comprising in addition to a living room, dining room, lounge, library, kitchen, etc., a chapel, many bed rooms and bath rooms, spacious cellars, servants' quarters, stately trees, flower beds, a vegetable garden, pasture land, a stable for cattle; in a word, all that one naturally associates with the château of the days gone by. It would be a pleasure to be able to add that the Mission's immediate funds had proved adequate both for the purchase of this splendid spot and for such alterations as are needed to render it suitable for vacation colony uses. Confident in the support of his American friends, M. Chastand has purchased this property, but looks to his supporters for the balance needed for alterations and repairs. Anticipating possible criticism, in a personal letter, he writes, "I am doing nothing that is not absolutely essential and the provision of such a place as *Coqueréaumont* for our children is absolutely necessary, if we are not to lose them during the summer months to others, especially the Communists who have already displayed the advertisements of their summer schools." In addition to the purchase of this splendid *château*, enlargements and alterations are under way at the colonies at *La Bernerie* and *Fresnes-l'Archevêque*.

The foregoing represents what might be called the physical or material progress of the Mission during the first year of M. Chastand's directorship. Underneath all his activities, however, is the spiritual purpose which inspires them. When he "dreams dreams" that come true in brick and mortar, in meadowlands and groves, it is all for the supreme purpose which impels his daily life, the purpose, namely, to increase the influence of Christ in the hearts and homes of the people of France.

Accordingly, he has spent many weeks of the winter traveling from post to post of the Mission, getting into closer touch with his Paris and provincial directors and studying their problems. At the *Maison Verte* he finds sore need for a dispensary; at Arcueil he has secured a "most promising assistant



"LA MAISON VERTE"

for M. LeGoff, who is 'overwhelmed by his task.' This is M. Verot, director of an important civic foyer at Valenciennes, about thirty-five years old and married to a daughter of the well-known Pastor Bost." For a much-needed assistant to M. Ferret, at Roubaix, he has secured the services of a young, Christian engineer. As he found, at Nemours, that Mme Perrot could not possibly do all that was demanded of her, he has given her an assistant in the person of Mme Filion. Mlle Maresquelle, daughter of a professor at the Nancy Lycée, has been taken on at Lille as a visiting evangelist.



CHILDREN AT ARCUEIL-CACHAN

This does not complete the list of the new establishments and the new helpers acquired during the year, but it, at least, gives an idea of the energy of M. Chastand and of the advances made all along the line in this first year of his administration. Elsewhere in this number are statements from him as to the imperativeness of all these new moves, notably what he says in regard to the pernicious, not to say diabolical, activity of the Communists who are openly and blatantly seeking to destroy all Christian influence.

To quote again from Dr. Goodrich, "There is a strong and significant new McAll chapter being written." Dr. Goodrich expresses his fears for M. Chastand as the result of the terrific nervous strain under which he is working and of the enormously heavy burdens which he is carrying. But there is but one thing which could possibly break him down and that would be the failure on the part of his friends in America and elsewhere to support him in the efforts which he is making to raise the efficiency of the *Mission Populaire* to 100 per cent.

If it is a new day, if a "new chapter" is being written, then there must be a new and hitherto *unequalled response* to the appeals of the new director, for twenty years the miracle-worker at Nantes and whose only ambition it is to repeat on a scale of a thousandfold his Nantes achievements from the North to the South of France.

EVANGELIZATION IN BRITTANY

PASTOR H. BONIFAS

Mention has been made from time to time of the new openings for evangelization in Brittany. Our halls have been filled, hostility diminished and the Gospel generally welcomed. But one may say now that the work is asserting itself and that results are already visible. The Christmas celebrations were in substantiation of this. M. Scarabin writes that the successes of these *fêtes* surpassed anything that could have been reasonably expected. For the first time, a great deal of the responsibility was put upon the younger people and they did not disappoint us. This proves that the work is taking deeper hold, slowly, it is true, but that is partly because of the Breton character which resents any manner of speed; nevertheless, progress is normal and certain.

During the celebration at the church in Saint-Brieuc one had the feeling that this was now part of the life of the town. Catholic friends, or those without any church affiliation at all, came to find out the day and hour in order to be present. Another thing must be pointed out. Since the Mission has evangelized this region in very close accord with the church

its converts never fail to come to our church for this occasion. Here they feel at home and take an active interest in everything. The head of one of our families lighted the tree and his young wife said, sitting in the assembly, "Without these meetings I should know nothing of the joy and peace which now fill our home and our lives."

"There is also progress in another direction, that, namely, of the general appearance of our *habitués* which is decidedly better during the last year. Parents as well as children have learned to pay more attention to their toilet, everybody is clean, comes in his Sunday clothes and is well behaved. It has been understood that one must be sober and agreeable on this occasion, at once so gay and so solemn. A few years ago, none of them knew the true Christmas joy and none could sing one of our beautiful Christmas hymns. But the children have been trained and through them the parents. Many things have been entirely changed.



THE DORMITORY-TO-BE AT FRESNES-L'ARCHEVÊQUE

"At Sainte Croix much progress is to be noted also. Our work started five years ago in a dance hall, which, however, soon closed its doors to us because 'the proprietor would not work against his own interests.' Then we moved to a Semeuse. Finally, we have been established in a permanent location and the work has developed among a very poor population entirely devoid of all earthly joys.

"In another quarter, at Guincamp, our *clientèle* is different, made up of business people, *pensionnaires* and city officials. But, above all, and despite the cold, our hall was filled, the audiences attentive and many hearts were opened.

"Thus we are able to say that in Brittany there are already very visible and profound results of evangelization and we might add that these will continue and will grow. It is a well-known fact, however, arrived at through general observation, that evangelization in France is at a very favorable hour. We must grasp the opportunity."

A LOYAL FRIEND

ELIZABETH JORDAN DIMOCK

God gave her trust and faith, and she
Dispersed in turn the bounty given
To each and all—that loyalty
That is the very bread of heaven.

Since 1896 the name of Mrs. George E. Dimock has appeared continuously in the list of the directors of the American McAll Association.

All through these thirty-two years, Mrs. Dimock's financial support has been steadfast and generous, but even of greater value has been her counsel, always wise, in particular during the more than twenty years in which she served as Chairman of the Representative Work Committee. This responsibility meant countless letters written always with characteristic clarity and force, a correspondence which made her name widely known among the Auxiliaries and even to many of the officers of distant societies who had never seen her face to face.

The word oftenest spoken concerning her was "loyalty,"



ELIZABETH JORDAN DIMOCK

and no tribute could have been finer than that paid to her as her friends gathered, on the 15th of March, to do her their last homage, by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, himself one of her warmest friends: "Our beloved friend's character was ennobled by sincere convictions to which she gave practical and generous expression. Her life was one of singular purity in thought, word and deed. Its keynote was fidelity, not only to her own and all their interests, but to the Kingdom of God throughout the world. France especially appealed to her sympathy and help, because of the strategic position of that great nation in European Christianity. She believed in and labored for it until the close of her day. She has now passed from life to more Life, and from peace to greater Peace, and to that companionship with her husband which was not interrupted by his bodily decease a few years ago."

TEMPERANCE WORK AT GRENELLE

A good deal of the misery among our people is caused by illness, lack of work and unhappiness, but a great deal of it, alas, is due to the constant enemy of the workingman, Alcohol. Twice a month, at special meetings, we discuss the question of alcoholism and toward the end of the winter we launch a temperance campaign which lasts for three days. This year our campaign was exceptionally successful. Large audiences filled our hall and an exceptionally large number of pledges were signed during the three days. We set out on our campaign with earnest prayer. Posters were put up on all the *Metro* stations and on the walls of several houses, by three of our young men. The national committee of the Blue Cross sent us as speakers several redeemed drunkards from Paris and Neuchâtel. These friends rendered powerful testimony to the grace of God through which they had been freed from their evil passion and made into new men. The large audiences listened with keen interest and came back all three evenings to hear the stories of the men who could say, "We used to be the slaves of alcohol, but Christ whom we have come to know has set us free." When the appeal to sign the pledge was made, we had the great pleasure of seeing several of our friends sign it, some for the sake of self-reform, others so as to better withstand temptation and still others for the purpose of becoming crusaders in the grand army of the Blue Cross. Thirty-nine new signatures were obtained. It was a marvellous result, entirely unexpected, but then God knows how to confound our too little faith!

Our greatest pleasure was the fact that so many young girls and young boys voluntarily enrolled in the Blue Cross. One of our Boy Scouts who signed started in immediately with the zeal of a neophyte and recently when he met an intoxicated man in the street, he went up to him, talked to him, invited him to our meetings, took his address and the other day we went with our young helper to see this man who received us very cordially and promised to come to our meetings.

We have, furthermore, the honor and the joy of having as vice-president of our section of the Blue Cross here at Grenelle

an exceptionally intelligent man, whom drink had brought to the brink of the abyss. His wife confided in me and we persuaded him to sign a pledge. This was three years ago and since then happiness and peace have again returned to their home.

Another man said to me this winter that for the first time he had turned over his entire wages to his wife and added, "Since I joined the Blue Cross my entire disposition has changed and I get along so much better with my employer."

Still another poor unfortunate, who had been put in prison on account of intoxication and violence, came to see me and signed an abstinence pledge.

May God give strength to all these unhappy people to free themselves from their evil passion and may He make use of the *Mission Populaire* to set an ever greater number free!

THE BAND OF HOPE

Alcohol, alas, is not only a grave danger to the grown-ups but a very serious one to the children as well, many of whom through their inheritance begin to drink when they leave school and start their apprenticeship at the ages of 12 or 13. It is only natural that these children should begin to drink with the evil example of their parents always in evidence.

For this reason, we established at Grenelle a branch of the Band of Hope. Our young children take a pledge of abstinence and the consequence is that they do not acquire the habit of drinking alcohol, either in the form of cordials or wines. Faithful to their pledge, at the age of sixteen they join the Blue Cross. It takes a great deal of courage and will-power on the part of our children to drink only water in homes where alcohol flows freely and where they are often mocked. But many of them hold fast and during the last campaign we awarded Blue Crosses to two of our members of the Band of Hope.

**ADDRESS OF M. CHASTAND TO THE PARIS AUXILIARY
OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION**

You are, dear friends, not of those who judge France by the Parisian boulevards or the pleasure-cities of the *Côte d'Azur*. You come to us, not as idle tourists, but as friends who make use of their voyage as of a mission, endeavoring to obtain information concerning the sufferings of our country and the moral and material misery of our industrial centers, in order to help us to overcome them.

We express to you our warmest thanks, for you help us to make of the McAll Mission a power of salvation, of complete salvation, by means of health restored to bodies and to souls.

There remains for us an immense task to accomplish. You are aware of the world-wide danger that Bolshevism presents, with its doctrines of hatred, its opposition to the principles of morality and to everything religious. France is the happy hunting ground of the militant Communists. Enormous sums of money are sent from Moscow, with the aim of un-Christianizing our country and of creating an atmosphere of storm and tempest. The Bolsheviks have organized in many places Sunday-Schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, "*Foyers du Peuple*," where all the principles which have been respected until today, including Christian faith, are scoffed at. The places most affected are the industrial centers and, especially, the suburbs of Paris.

The Bolshevik chiefs are fighting mercilessly against all religion. Lounarchatcky, minister of Public Instruction, speaking at Moscow, said:

"We hate Christendom and we look upon the Christian peoples, even the best, as our worst enemies. They teach love and forgiveness and that is contrary to our principles. Christian love is a hindrance to the progress of revolution. We cry: Down with love! Three cheers for hate!"

They have organized the League of "International Communist Youth" and it has recently been said by Zinovich: "The best part of the Bolshevik work is the work among the young!"

Such statements point out the enormous responsibility

resting on us. The young are especially in danger. Help us to save the souls of the French youth! We wish you could see the joy, the rosy cheeks of the French children who, thanks to the American Juniors, enjoy the benefits of the open air and of the home atmosphere of our colonies. The sight of so much happiness would be the best thanks you could desire!

As yet we are not able to send all of our children to the sea or into the country. The posts of the *Maison Verte*, of Rouen, of Marseilles, to mention just a few of the most important, do not yet possess homes of which the little ones dream many months beforehand and of which they speak with delight many months after their holiday is a thing of the past! You will help us, will you not, to take a step forward in this direction in order that we may gain and retain many more children for Him who said: "Let the little ones come unto Me!"

During the war I was at the head of a big school for mutilated soldiers. There they were trained according to their capacity and we have made hundreds of them into new and



RAW MATERIAL AT LILLE

useful men. During the twenty years I have been working in the Mission, I have always been reclaiming men! And I may say that it is easier to re-educate a one-armed man than one whose heart is spoiled by sin. But, thanks to God, we are enabled to remake the most corrupt man, to rebuild the most wasted home! I could speak for many, many hours about the wonderful miracles the Christ has performed.

Once upon a time there were eight children of a drunkard who went to the hall *Barbès*, now the *Maison Verte*. The first hymn they heard was "March on! March on! Canaan is our Home!" Soon the mother died and the father turned the children out of doors. At once the eight said, "March on, Canaan is our home!" and they marched straight on to the McAll hall, where they told their tale of woe to a kind listener. They were looked after, a lodging was found for them and the eldest sister became the little mother under the loving influence of the Mission.

What has become of these drunkard's children, this "graine d'Apâche" (food for the gallows) as is too often said? All have turned out well. A boy was killed in the war. Mlle Savary learned this in a prayer-meeting where she met the seventh child of this family.

Here are three children whose father and mother both are drunkards. Turned out of the home by the latter, they used to drag about seeking their father from café to café so as to re-enter under his protection. But he could not feed and clothe them, owing to his drinking habits. What have these children become—destined, humanly speaking, to go to the bad? Thanks to the influence of the McAll Mission, one of them, Alfred, is a professor in an industrial school. Lucie has lately died after having found a happy home. As for the eldest girl, is it not a miracle of Christian love that, after having worked in a Mission at Kabylie, she should have come back to take care of her old mother, whose heart has at last been touched by the Gospel?

Let us go to a street in Desvres. It is night. Under a street lamp, two young men both under the influence of liquor. One of them has a knife in hand and is awaiting his victim.

The other, of whom it was generally said, "He will end in the gallows," suddenly remembers a word spoken in the McAll hall where he sometimes went to mock. Suddenly he sees the abyss before his steps and the salvation offered by Jesus Christ. He is today a good husband and father, owns the pretty cottage where he lives and is the assistant-treasurer of the Council of the Christian Church.

And this Anarchist, who having heard of Christ at Nantes was converted, one day, at Lisbon, went into a Baptist church while a baptism was going on and asked to be baptized also. Before the hesitation at his demand, unknown as he was, he opened his New Testament and read aloud the account of the minister of Candace, "What can prevent that I be baptized?" I had a letter from him not long since in which he told me that he had left a lucrative post in order to become an evangelist.

Dear friends, is there anything better than to co-operate in such a work? Think of all the good which may come from one life saved! Generous Americans who have helped France to overcome her material miseries, help us to carve those living stones which shall build upon earth the body of Christ!

GRACE WINCHESTER FISHER

On Sunday, March 25th, Miss Grace W. Fisher, National Vice-President of the Association for Maryland and from 1914-1927 Treasurer of the Baltimore Auxiliary, entered into Life Eternal.

Miss Fisher's period of service was an inheritance from her aunt, Mrs. Charles Green, and her mother who organized the Baltimore Auxiliary and as President and Treasurer, respectively, carried it through its early years. With love and faithfulness Miss Fisher continued their work for France. All of those whose privilege it was to be associated with her in this work are thankful for her noble example and beautiful presence.—M. L. S.

THE "FRATERNITÉ" AT NANTES

RECORD readers have followed for many years the progress of the Gospel at Nantes under the directorship of M. Chastand. It was without doubt what he did in the old capital of Brittany that led to his election as Director-in-chief of the Mission. Beginning in 1907 with a little group of about ten families and an insignificant building, in the following twenty years M. Chastand gathered a *clientèle* of over a thousand people and left behind him a plant comparable with perhaps only one other in the Mission! The following monthly programme will give an idea of the extent of the religious and social activities carried on in the *Fraternité*:

MEETINGS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Temperance Meetings	from	8.00 p. m.	to	9.00 p. m.	First Thursday
Prayer Meetings	"	8.15	"	9.15	" Second Thursday
Blue Cross Society	"	8.15	"	9.15	" Third Thursday
Class for Religious Studies	"	8.15	"	9.15	" Fourth Thursday
Gospel Meetings	"	8.15	"	9.30	" Every Sunday
Blue Cross (friendly meeting)	"	8.15	"	9.30	" Saturdays
The Lord's Supper					

SOCIAL WORK

Vacation Colony	Registry Office
Dispensary	Library
Restaurant	Playground
Rooms to Let	Mutual Help Society
Shower Baths	

MEETINGS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Ecole de Garde, daily	from	4.00 p. m.	to	6.30 p. m.	except Sundays and Thursdays
Thursday School	"	2.00	"	4.00	"
Sunday School	"	2.00	"	4.00	"
Y. M. C. A., Saturdays	"	8.15	"	10.00	"
Y. M. C. A. Juniors, Saturdays	"	8.15	"	9.30	"
Y. W. C. A., Sundays	"	4.30	"	6.00	"
Y. W. C. A. Juniors, Sundays	"	5.00	"	6.30	"
Louveteaux, Thursdays	"	3.00	"	6.00	"
Boy Scouts, Mondays and Fridays	"	8.30	"	10.00	"
Girl Scouts, Wednesdays	"	8.00	"	9.30	"
Music Lessons, Tuesdays	"	8.00	"	8.30	" Thursdays 9.00 to 10.00 a. m.
Choir, Tuesdays	"	8.30	"	9.30	"
Orchestra, Mondays and Wednesdays ..	"	8.15	"	10.00	"
Children of Peace	"	2.00	"	3.00	" Third Thursday
Junior Temperance	"	2.00	"	3.00	" Second Thursday
Trousseau Class	"	8.00	"	10.00	" Saturdays
Moving Pictures	"	4.00	"	6.00	" First Thursday



FAÇADE OF THE NANTES "FRATERNITÉ"

GUIHARD—THE PROTESTANT PRINTER

One evening twenty-three years ago an excited little boy came rushing in to M. Chastand. In a terrible state of intoxication, his father was at the point of throwing everybody and

everything out of the window! M. Chastand followed the boy immediately and after a short struggle prevailed upon this man to sign his first Blue Cross pledge, in which, needless to say, M. Chastand at the time had very little faith. It was not long, however, before he realized that Guihard was serious, for except for a few weeks during the war he has held firmly to his pledge. In this he has been helped a great deal by a friend, a printer like himself, who, though working in a different factory, for four years took Guihard home with him every night.

After the war, Guihard became *concièrge* at the *Fraternité* at Nantes, where the Mission enabled him to establish a small printing shop and he worked for the Mission. His establishment grew rapidly and today he never lacks work and owns also his little house.

He was brought up by an aunt who is now 83. A fervent Catholic, she never wished to come near the *Fraternité*. But after she realized what it had done for her nephew, who had been the cause of so much unhappiness to her, she became greatly attached to our work and was so distressed at the thought that M. Chastand had to leave Nantes without waiting to officiate at her funeral!

Guihard's wife too is a teetotaler and here is one more family saved and re-established through the Blue Cross of the *Mission Populaire*.

HOLY WEEK

A LENTEN MEDITATION

M. LE PASTEUR ALEXANDER WESTPHAL

Professor in the Theological Seminary of Paris

[Professor Westphal will be remembered by the readers of the RECORD as the chosen speaker at the time of the Mission's Fiftieth Anniversary, when in a most exquisite address he compared Dr. McAll to the Apostle John. He is also the father of the young pastor who for two or three years was M. Guex's assistant at the Paris bureau.—EDITOR.]

The Catholics have already begun their Lenten celebration. The days of the Saviour's passion will follow. Ought we to imitate them, to prepare ourselves for a Holy Week by a system of self-denial?

I do not think so. Nevertheless, we, as Protestants, ought to "prepare" ourselves and I ask myself, with no little concern, if, in our feverish activity, we do not conduct our church affairs too much after the manner of business and, accordingly, do not lose sight of the true means of advancing the Kingdom of God?

The Fifth National Assembly of *La Cause* was recently held. For three days the assembly room in rue Perronet was too small to hold the enthusiastic groups who were eager to attend the gatherings in which the members of *La Cause* had come from all parts of France to tell of their experiences and to ask for counsel. The reports, the statistics of Messrs. Lauga, Durrleman, Ullern and their co-workers, impressed everyone present with the development and progress of the work *La Cause* carries on. God has, indeed, blessed it. But the chief impression made was that prayer has not had in the work the place which the Gospel assigned to it. Much was said about deficits, about means and methods for finding the money adequate for the carrying on of the work; but the outstanding deficit of which nothing was said, was "prayer."

One day as *La Cause* was brought forward, everybody was greatly moved, but, in particular, at the suggestion of beginning a campaign of prayer—"prayer" which opens the fountains of deliverance because it reconnects us with God; qualifies us as His instruments by lifting us above all human schemes, half measures and all ordinary political methods practiced by men who seek their successes either in diplomacy or in material force. It is prayer which gives the serious vision of life under which it is so necessary to move if the interest in the things of God here below is to be carried on.

As in 1 Cor. 3:6, "Paul may plant and Apollos water," but unless "God gives the increase," all effort is in vain. The thing of first importance then in all work of evangelization is to make sure of the increase which comes from God.

How may we assure this result? By putting ourselves under the condition necessary to obtain it; by seeking with perseverance and without reserve, in the feverish activity of our life which so paralyzes our spiritual aspirations, moments of personal and collective contemplation.

If the prophet Samuel was able to overcome the Philistines, to re-establish the prosperity of Israel, to awaken a spiritual revival among the tribes, to found a school of prophets, this was because he believed in God. The 99th Psalm cites him alone as the type of the men whom God "answered." The leaders of Israel distrusted him to the end of his career, but he was reassured by the word from God Himself, "It is not thee that they have rejected, but Me." What magnificent testimony rendered to the divine servant, so constantly in touch with his Divine Master and whose first recorded word was, "Speak Lord, for thy servant heareth."

What a blessing it would be, what a revival of life in our Synods, for our evangelical efforts and for our individual families if, by a reform which this imposes upon us, we attempted to ask of God that which we commonly ask of men; if the gathering for prayer should become the supreme hour of the Synod; if in view of our deficits we should organize meetings for prayer; if fathers and mothers should intercede for their children and pray with them, including them in their prayers not in the way of general pious phrases, but with regard to their concrete interests, their studies, their anxieties and their hopes—these young people that kneel beside them! What a flood of new life would flow forth in our churches! How the administration of our organizations would increase in edification and in fruit and what a glorious return on the part of our Protestant homes to the grand, old Huguenot faith!

Thanks to "*La Cause*" for having put its finger on the sore spot and for having proclaimed its purpose to work to heal this sore spot. Thanks to all those who at the present hour struggle to awaken the Protestant soul upon this supreme issue!

A new beginning all around is necessary. Do you wish, you who read these lines, that we make our beginning with the advent of Holy Week?

When Jesus in the desert of Bethesda had refused the royal crown which a mad crowd had offered Him, He separated Himself from His disciples and passed the night in prayer. Thus it was that in refusing the popular adoration, He was able to accept a crown of thorns and to enter upon His passion. In order to bear His "sorrows," to rise superior to the insults

heaped upon Him and to transform His death into victory, Jesus had only one arm of defense, namely, prayer. "Father, thy will be done! Father, glorify thy Son!"

If we would understand the passion of our Saviour and associate ourselves in it and thereby glorify Him as He glorified His Father, let us ask of God above all with all the fervor of our souls and with all the patience and perseverance of our intercession, that He should sanctify us by His Spirit, that He should transport us into the Passion of His Son.

So we shall worthily celebrate Holy Week and shall emerge from it enriched in our own souls and in a state of soul to enrich others; for we cannot give to others that which God has not given to us.

To follow Jesus in His power means before all to follow Him in His prayer.

Do we wish that Christ's passion shall bring us this year a baptism of power, that from today on Prayer should make all our days days of the observance of Holy Week?

—*L'Eglise Libre.*

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S AUXILIARY

The American McAll Association is about to hold its Forty-fifth Annual Convention. A few societies such as New Haven and Brooklyn even ante-date the year of the Association's inauguration. New Haven, for example, will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary in 1929, the original society having come into being as the result of a visit to Dean and Mrs. Francis Wayland by Miss Elizabeth Rogers Beach, to whom the Association owes its existence.

The original Auxiliaries have now become "Seniors" and in twenty different cities "Junior" Auxiliaries have been organized. As the McAll Mission, however, approaches the end of its sixth decade, "Children's" Auxiliaries have now been added, the Chairman and National Secretary for Children's Work being Mrs. Henry Woods LeBoutillier, whose husband's grandmother, Mrs. Henry Woods, of Boston, a life-long friend of Dr. McAll, contributed, twenty-five years ago, for the easement of the Mission's bookkeeping, the Henry Woods fund of \$30,000.

The National Secretary presents the following as the aim and purpose of the Children's Auxiliary:

AIM

1. To interest American children in French children.
2. To encourage American children to love French children, especially those who are left fatherless and often motherless as the result of the Great War.

PURPOSE

1. To send simple gifts to French children, such as toys, clothing and games.
2. To write letters to French children.

MEMBERSHIP

1. Any child is eligible for membership up to the age of fourteen years.
2. Dues are one dollar a year, payable on January 1st.
3. Quarterly letters giving news of children in both France and America will be sent to each member of the Auxiliary.

(Membership cards may be had from Mrs. Henry Woods LeBoutillier, 478 Harper Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa.)



THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMIENS

NEMOURS

MME PERROT

[It is twenty years since the Nemours work began as the result of a six months' stay on the part of the Mission's boat, *La Bonne Nouvelle*. M. and Mme Darley, and, of recent years, their daughter, Mme Babin, together with the co-operation of Mrs. Matheson and Miss Coldstream have "held down" the McAll work in the old convent in *rue du Docteur Dumée*. It remained, however, for the advent of Mme Perrot to set the Nemours work going at 100 per cent. In the following article, six months after the event and six months to the repetition of that event, she discloses the secret of her influence which has made of the Nemours establishment one of the most going concerns in the Mission.—EDITOR.]

The results of our "Religious Week" in November, 1926, so encouraged us that we actually dared not begin another year without "returning thanks" to God and asking His blessing upon the year to come.

On November 6th, Pastor Liotard sent out an SOS to all hitherto irresponsive souls at Nemours who were wandering in the way of adventure and trying to find satisfaction in satisfying their selfish desires. This was a most timely appeal. The day before we had met in the house of M. Richard, formerly a student at the Catholic Seminary. Only a few days before he had encountered an old comrade who had explained to him the reasons of his "conversion." It was in the kitchen of this man, alongside of the little shop where he carried on the trade of his father, a shoemaker, that we met. Despite a downpour, thirty persons were assembled in this modest little room. M. Leenhardt had promised to come to talk to us about volunteer Christian service, but an untimely accident prevented his coming. As it fell to me to take his place, I talked of the Christ Who said, "I am the way, the truth and the life"—the "way" from Nemours to Bagneaux which I had followed in going to the meeting striking me as so like the way from Nazareth to Jerusalem. I had seemed to hear the Christ saying to me, "I shall be always with you." After I had finished, M. G. . . . , the organizer of the Bagneaux work, himself a recent convert, presented his moving testimony. Mme Darley closed the service with prayer.

The day following, Mme Darley talked upon the spiritual life and our prayers rose to God in gratitude for His blessings.

On Tuesday we held a reunion of the Blue Star at the

home of M. Lavie, the discussion concerning the conduct of a sane life.

On Wednesday we held a Mothers' Meeting, a talk being given by Mlle Gillot on the education of children. Her text was from the sixth chapter of Ephesians and was truly worthy of a place alongside the teachings of the royal educator, Fénelon. She added some comments upon the religious influence of the home and of the school, but, above all, emphasized the responsibility of mothers in making God known to their children, in particular, by prayer.

Thursday was a marked day as our beloved Pastor Liotard talked on Missions to the children. In the evening M. Lockert was the speaker and was listened to with the utmost attention. The day following M. Parisot spoke to the young people. Again the day following came the boys and girls from Bercy, Montargis and Fontainebleau. M. Sill gave us a most intimate talk followed by an address by M. Chastand who chose as his text the story of the Prodigal which he described as the family drama. A communion service followed.

On Sunday morning, beginning with a prayer service, we listened with great attention to the meditation of M. Kies on the subject of prayer and faith. This was a most suitable and inspiring preparation for the Sunday morning service conducted by M. Chastand.

At lunch eighty-two persons sat down to the table in the large hall decorated with flowers and ivies.

At 2.30 another meeting was held under the direction of M. Jud who spoke on the subject of new impulses. Mme Babin then led the choir in a beautiful rendition. M. Hamel, the son-in-law of Mme Roustain, was prevented from coming and M. Wautier took his place.

It was a splendid finish to our week's *séance*, with a glorious appeal to our young men and young women to maintain their purity and to rise above the jazz age in which they were living. Everyone present had listened with intense zeal and returned home with the glowing desire to live hereafter in joy and in peace and to make his life and her life a response to the will of God.

CONCERNING THE "CITÉ LINDBERGH"

APROPÓS ARCUEIL AND SUBURBAN FRATERNITÉS

When Paris was still encircled by its fortifications, they, in turn, were circled by a military zone of which the land could neither be bought nor built upon; but little by little the poorer and more wretched of the population crept into it and put up little shanties. Although they had absolutely no "rights," their presence was tolerated by the authorities who could, in case of necessity, turn them out at any moment. In course of time these "squatters" grew more and more numerous and even before the war the population of the "Zone" was swarming, as it swarms today, in conditions scarcely better than those of the refugees who, after the armistice, returned to their devastated lands and lived in quarries or in huts of old boards and corrugated iron hastily put together.

In the desolate spaces of the Zone, minus water, minus any sanitation, amid squalid hovels set up on the bare ground, ebbs and flows an endless tide of misery; homeless vagabonds, children wandering unguarded while their mothers painfully seek their daily bread, boys and girls exposed to every temptation! What wonder if even the most patient are a prey to discouragement and rebellion? In such an atmosphere the virus of Communist or Bolshevik doctrines finds its ideal breeding ground.

We all remember the conflict waged shoulder to shoulder by America and France, not only on the battlefields, but also in the long fight against disease and poverty, against social and moral degradation; and among other splendid American organizations, we gratefully remember how, when the menace of the Big Bertha was hanging over Paris like the shadow of death, the American Red Cross erected a large wooden structure to help house the inhabitants of that portion of the Zone which stretches from the *Porte de Versailles* to the *Porte d'Orléans*.

Later, in the shadow of the American building, the French "*Oeuvre de la Zône*" set up, at the *Porte de Versailles*, a school, a dispensary, a gymnasium with baths, a small playground and a nursery. Children who would otherwise spend the long winter evenings fireless, lightless and only too often supperless, find awaiting them there a generous tea, a warm room and a warm welcome.

The *Oeuvre de la Zone* is known for its good work and fully deserves the praise bestowed upon it last year in the hall of the Institute by Mr. Joseph Bédier and the prizes awarded to it by the *Académie Française*.

On the night when, after its wonderful flight, the "Spirit of St. Louis" was reaching its goal, during the heart-stirring hours when all Paris, in a generous delirium of enthusiasm, was cheering the newly landed "Knight of the Air," almost at the very moment of his flight's triumphal end, there flamed up in the Zone what Lindbergh may perhaps have seen and taken for a signal. But it was not a bonfire, it was five huts ablaze, five huts that in a few minutes were reduced to a heap of ashes, for there is no Fire Brigade in the Zone and no water supply. A poor woman who sells newspapers, returning tired out at one o'clock in the morning, found her husband and baby dead among the ruins; the father on his knees beside the cradle of the child he had tried to save.

There were scenes of despair in the Zone while in the streets of Paris the crowd was roaring its applause.

The next day the *Oeuvre* was on the spot, proffering aid and shelter to the unfortunate people who had lost their all. For them it was a terrible disaster. Only five miserable hovels you may think; yes, but to five families those miserable hovels were home.

The *Oeuvre* appealed to its friends and thanks to them was able to provide five little portable houses. Those who know the misery of the Zoniers and have their salvation at heart, long, instead of shanties, to give them real houses, small and simple no doubt, but solid and sanitary, with a proper water supply and room enough for cradles. They want to see no longer the Zone of evil fame, but a miniature garden-city, which to commemorate that eventful night of the 21st of May, would be called the *Cité Lindbergh*.

A young girl, moved to tears, spoke the gratitude of her family: "Thanks to you we have once more a home in which we promise you to live as good and honest workers. We promise you also to help others according to our means, in memory of the help that we have received in the hours of distress through which we have just passed."—*Selected*.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Philadelphia

A special meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, at Bryn Mawr, was held on Tuesday, February 14th. Mrs. Kelley was the speaker and the gathering took the form of a Valentine Party. A delightful collection of valentines, many of which contained substantial sums, was offered. The valentines are to be sent to France together with contributions of clothing and knitted goods. On April 12th, at the Women's City Club, was held the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary. The speaker was Mrs. Henry P. Loomis who thrilled everyone present with the story of her work for France's orphans.

Elizabeth

On March 7th, the Elizabeth Auxiliary convened to hear an address from Miss Ellen Earle Flagg, at the home of Mrs. Augustus S. Crane, who was the first American visitor to ride in M. Chastand's new car. The presiding officer asked that the offering be a *paper* one, and the large number of "greenbacks" given may serve as a hint for other officers who so often ask for a "silver" offering.

**Baltimore and
Washington**

Mrs. Eugene Levering opened her beautiful home for a McAll reception on Wednesday, February 8th. Mr. Berry was the speaker. On April 14th, Miss Flagg addressed the Baltimore Auxiliary, following a talk the preceding day before the Auxiliary of Washington.

Meriden

The Auxiliary held its annual Silver Tea on Friday, March 2d, at the First Baptist Church, some three hundred people being present. A considerable number joined the Auxiliary as the result of the inspiration of the talk of Miss Ellen Earle Flagg, President of the Hartford Auxiliary, describing her visits to many stations of the Mission last summer.

New York

The Woman's Society, of the First Presbyterian Church, met on Monday, March 12th, in the church parish house. It was a dual meeting combining the Mission and the Huguenot Society and the speakers were

Mrs. C. E. Ives, of the latter and Miss Ellen Earle Flagg on behalf of the Mission.

Pittsfield The March meeting of the Pittsfield Auxiliary was held on Wednesday, the 21st, in the parlors of the First Congregational Church. The address was made by Miss Flagg.

The McAll Mission and the Theological Seminaries Since the organization of the American McAll Association in 1883, one of the most fruitful means of publicity on behalf of the Mission in France has been the opportunity of presenting its appeal in the pulpits of the various denominations. The Field Secretary has, during the winter, visited a number of Theological Seminaries, including New Brunswick, Rochester, Chicago and New York. He has made his addresses and shown his slides in these institutions with a view to preparing the younger ministers for the announcement of the McAll story in their churches a few years hence.

Wilkes-Barre An address was made in April by Miss Flagg before the ladies of the Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary. Her story of her visits to many stations of the Mission during the past year awakened new enthusiasms on the part of the Auxiliary members.

Milwaukee Word comes from the Treasurer of the Milwaukee Auxiliary, Mrs. E. P. Bacon, of the death of Mrs. C. S. Kitchel, who "has been the moving spirit in all the activities of the Milwaukee Auxiliary. Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton organized this Society and many of its members have died since its organization, but Mrs. Kitchel has carried it on all these years."

McAll Benefits It is interesting to note, following the paragraph in the last RECORD telling of the organ recital by M. Marcel Dupré, in the American Cathedral Church, in Paris, that a piano recital was given on March 21st, in the home of Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson, of Boston, by the celebrated artist, M. Ferdinand Motte Lacroix. A charming programme, chosen from the composers of the modern French school, was rendered. The patronesses were the officers of the Boston Auxiliary and a goodly sum was realized.

Another benefit was held in Washington, on February 18th, at the residence of Mrs. John Hervey Young. The Rev. Florian Vurpillot gave a lecture on "The Heroic Huguenots." Tickets were sold at \$1.50 each and a goodly amount was realized.

Rochester The Field Secretary spent a week-end in Rochester, speaking in the new Ironquoit Church and the First Baptist Church, before the students and faculty of the Theological Seminary and at a gathering of the Auxiliary in the Third Presbyterian Church.

Detroit On Friday, March 16th, Mrs. Finney tendered the Field Secretary a reception at her home in Kirby Avenue. The old guard was all there including the ever faithful and ageless Miss Miller who, in full vigor at ninety-two years, recalls with joy her fifty years of enthusiastic interest in the *Mission Populaire*.

New Haven The Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary was held in the parish house of the United Church, on the afternoon of Thursday, March 22d. Reports of another successful year were made and delegates were appointed to the Annual Meeting of the Association, at Hartford. Mrs. Eliot was re-elected as President of the Society and announced plans for the Annual Meeting of the Association in New Haven, in 1929, at which time the Fiftieth Anniversary of the local Auxiliary will be commemorated.

Buffalo The Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary was held on Saturday, March 17th, in the North Presbyterian Church, the President, Mrs. Slaght, presiding. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports told the story of another successful year. The Field Secretary gave a talk illustrated with seventy-five slides emphasizing, in particular, the more recent developments in the Mission. The gift in memory of Miss Anne Burrowes, for thirty years the Auxiliary's efficient and devoted Secretary, has reached the sum of about seven hundred and fifty dollars and more is expected.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

February 5—April 5, 1928—\$53,395.48

MASSACHUSETTS, \$3,885.60		PENNSYLVANIA, \$14,100.48	
Boston Auxiliary	\$2,683 60	Chester Auxiliary	\$319 00
Lexington	86 50	Easton Auxiliary	500 00
Northampton Auxiliary	80 00	Laura E. Maxwell Memorial	
Pittsfield Auxiliary	346 50	Fund	500 00
Springfield Auxiliary	439 00	French History Club	185 00
Worcester Auxiliary	250 00	Philadelphia Auxiliary	6,884 01
CONNECTICUT, \$4,138.09		Philadelphia Junior Auxiliary ..	384 72
Greenwich Student Club	\$36 00	Pittsburgh Auxiliary	2,834 00
Hartford Auxiliary	1,573 84	Rainbow Club of Wayne	97 00
Hartford Junior Auxiliary	473 00	Sewickley Auxiliary	1,930 00
Meriden Auxiliary	316 50	West Chester Auxiliary	103 25
New Britain Auxiliary	72 00	Wilkes Barre Auxiliary	360 50
New Haven Auxiliary	1,489 50	Williamsport	3 00
Norwich Auxiliary	177 25	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$1,659.00	
NEW YORK, \$16,766.26		Washington Auxiliary	\$1,634 00
Albany	\$130 00	Washington Junior Auxiliary ..	25 00
Brooklyn Auxiliary	2,673 00	OHIO, \$160.00	
Buffalo Auxiliary	1,589 47	Cincinnati	\$160 00
Ann Burrows Memorial Fund ..	750 00	MARYLAND, \$1,460.20	
Buffalo Junior Auxiliary	1,000 00	Baltimore Auxiliary	\$1,415 20
Student McAll Buffalo	25 00	Baltimore Junior Auxiliary	45 00
Buffalo Children's Auxiliary ..	11 25	RHODE ISLAND, \$200.00	
Flushing	25 00	Providence Auxiliary	\$100 00
Flushing Juniors	72 00	Providence Junior Auxiliary ..	100 00
Ithaca Circle	165 80	ILLINOIS, \$600.00	
Larchmont Manor	1,004 00	Chicago	\$550 00
New York Auxiliary	6,809 74	Lake Forest	50 00
New York Junior Auxiliary	1,000 00	MICHIGAN, \$592.00	
Rochester Auxiliary	514 00	Detroit Auxiliary	\$592 00
Syracuse	40 00	CALIFORNIA, \$2.00	
Troy Auxiliary	941 00	Pasadena	\$2 00
Troy Fram	16 00	DELAWARE, \$199.00	
NEW JERSEY, \$8,238.35		Wilmington Auxiliary	\$199 00
Belvidere Auxiliary	\$153 36	MINNESOTA, \$1,116.50	
East Orange Juniors	25 00	Minneapolis Auxiliary	\$696 50
Elizabeth Auxiliary	1,301 60	St. Paul Auxiliary	420 00
Endowment Fund Gift	500 00	WISCONSIN, \$100.00	
Englewood	160 00	Milwaukee Auxiliary	\$100 00
Haddonfield	18 00	Per Sale Christmas Cards	\$15 00
Maplewood Fram	35 00	Per National Children's Auxil-	
Montclair Auxiliary	1,504 00	iary	13 00
Newark Auxiliary	707 00	Per Needlework Guild of	
New Brunswick Auxiliary	1,458 74	America	150 00
Auxiliary of the Oranges	657 40		
Plainfield Auxiliary	1,634 75		
Princeton Circle	24 50		
Trenton Auxiliary	59 00		

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of _____ dollars.

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135 Rue de Crimée, La Villette	6 Rue Etienne Dolet (Ménilmontant)
142 Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine (Rev. A. Drancourt)	8 Rue Danton, Kremlin-Bicêtre (Rev. J. Cooreman)
19 Rue de l'Avre, Grenelle (Rev. Louis Bertrand)	105 Rue Véron, Alfortville
135 Boulevard Sébastopol (Salle Baltimore)	129 Rue Marcadet (Maison Verte) (Rev. A. Jalaguier)
Arcueil (M. R. Le Goff)	

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Esbly-sur-Marne	M. LELEU
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Lagny-sur-Marne, 9 Rue St. Denis.....	REV. MICHAELI
Lourches	M. BRABANT
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Nemours, 7 Rue du Docteur Dumée.....	REV. A. LIOTARD
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Roubaix, 123 Boulevard de Belfort.....	REV. ROBERT FERRET
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Saint Etienne, Rue de la République.....	M. HUGUET
Saint Quentin, 10 Rue Cambrai.....	
" 45 Rue Cronstadt.....	Mlle PREVOST-BROUILLET

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<i>Le Bon Messager</i>	M. CHOLLET
<i>La Bonne Nouvelle</i>	M. AND MME CLAERHOUT

MOVABLE HALLS AT

Bicêtre, St. Nazaire and St. Brieu

VACATION COLONIES

<i>La Bernerie</i> (Loire Inf.)	<i>Les Vallées</i> (Indre-et-Loire)
<i>Châtillon-sur-Seine</i> (Côte-d'Or)	<i>La Rayée</i> (Vosges)
<i>Fresnes-l'Archevêque</i> (Eure)	<i>St. Quentin</i>
<i>Château de Coqueréaumont</i> (Eure)	